



FORTIETH
Annual Report

OF THE
SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE
BOROUGH OF LONGTON,
WITH
Vital Statistics for the Year 1904.

BY
J. W. DAWES, M.B., C.M.

(Medical Officer of Health for the Borough).

Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health.

Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health.

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Medical Officer's ANNUAL REPORT *FOR 1904.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Third Annual Report, and the Fortieth since the Incorporation of the Borough.

I regret to have to record again that the population is still decreasing, though not quite so rapidly as in 1903. The decrease is 391 for 1904, whereas in 1903 it was 435. The natural increase (*i.e.* the excess of births over deaths) for 1904 is 608. I believe with the improved and improving financial state of the Borough, we shall soon be able to pull up this decline.

In spite of a considerable increase in the number of notifications of Typhoid Fever, and a rather severe epidemic of Summer Diarrhoea, the death rate for the year was a little lower than in the preceeding year.

Death rate in 1903.

21·6

Death rate in 1904.

21·5

Infantile
Mortality

I am very pleased to report that the infantile death rate is the lowest we have had for at least 20 years, and this in spite of the prevalance of Whooping Cough and Measles throughout the year, and a rather severe epidemic of Summer Diarrhoea ; hence we may fairly conclude that the labours of the Lady Inspector are beginning to bear fruit. Although this infantile death rate is improving, we still compare very badly with that for England and Wales, as will be seen by referring to the following table :

For the whole of England and Wales	...	146	per 1000 births.
„ 76 largest towns	...	160	„
„ 142 smaller towns	...	154	„

and the neighbouring Pottery Towns :-

Hanley	...	206	„
Stoke	...	148	„
Fenton	...	189·2	„
Burslem	...	194	„
Tunstall	...	245	„
Longton	...	191·4	„

Therefore gentlemen, it behoves us to continue our efforts to improve the sanitary condition of the town by doing away with large ash-pits and privy cesspools, and insisting on the paving of back passages.

On referring to the analysis of the causes of the infant deaths, you will notice there were 60 deaths from Diarrhœa, compared with 38 for 1903, and 27 for 1902. An examination of the sanitary arrangements at the houses where these deaths occurred, revealed the fact that most of these houses had either privy cesspools or hand-flushed pans, and large ash-pits, and therefore were in an insanitary condition.

The large number of deaths due to premature birth, viz. 36, points to a condition over which we have no control.

I am pleased to record the fact, that you have agreed to negotiate with the Water Works Company, concerning the charge for water, as you mean to insist on the more rapid conversion of the privy cesspools and hand-flush pans into proper water closets. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, and will bear good fruit in a lessened infantile mortality.

Death Rate per 1000 living This is again a little below the average for the past ten years.

1904	1903	Average for 10 years.
21·5	21·6	23·5

Birth Rate per 1000. This is higher than in the preceeding year, but still below the average for the past ten years.

1904	1903	Average for 10 years.
38·7	36·5	39

Measles

Although Measles has continued with us since the epidemic in 1903, it has only been of a mild character as is proved by the number of deaths, viz. 3, and it has not been necessary to close any school.

Whooping Cough.

Whooping Cough has been prevalent throughout the year, but although I have received almost weekly notifications from the school attendance officers, I have not considered it necessary to advise the closing of any school. The epidemic has been of a mild character, 16 deaths were due to it.

I would like to point out to you, that, whereas preceeding the holidays, I always receive a gradually increasing number of notifications of infectious diseases from the attendance officers up to the day of closing the schools, there is a very great reduction in the number of notifications when the schools re-open. This of course goes to prove how diseases are spread by schools. The infant departments return the bulk of cases.

Diphtheria.

107 Cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup were notified during the year, of which 11 died, giving a case rate of 10.3 per cent, which is nearly half the case rate for 1903, when it reached 20 per cent. I think this improvement was partly brought about by your allowing a fee to the medical gentlemen for the injection of anti-toxin in the case of poor patients, and thus more cases were enabled to have the injection than in other years. I would strongly advise you to continue this fee. There is no doubt also that the disease itself was of a milder type than formerly. I advised you to allow these fees for two reasons, 1st for the benefit of the patients themselves, and 2nd to save the town expense due to the removal of patients to hospital, and to prevent an epidemic. I believe the result has amply justified my advice.

On January 26th, at the Sanitary Meeting, I warned you that Diphtheria was increasing in the town, and you agreed to allow this fee which recommendation was passed by the Town Council on February 4th, and the local medical gentlemen were notified on February 5th. The number of cases notified in

December, 1903	...	7
January, 1904	...	13
February „	...	29
March „	...	8

This little table shows that the disease was doubling itself each month until the anti-toxin injection was more freely used, as was the case from the second week in February ; and by that means I am convinced the town was saved an epidemic. Although the fee allowed was so very small, viz :- 2/6 for the sufferer from Diphtheria, and 1/- for each of the other members of the household, the benefit to the community at large was enormous, which you will see by the subjoined quarterly list of notifications.

March	June	September	December
50	20	19	18

As soon as this fee was allowed, I instructed the Sanitary Inspector to advise the people to submit to the injection in order to prevent the disease spreading, and also that they might keep the patient at home if they had suitable accommodation. This worked very well as the following table of removals to Bucknall shows :-

Diphtheria cases removed to Bagnall quarterly.

March	June	September	December
19	1	9	5

This special fee cost the town :-

	£	s.	d.
From February to June	...	5	3 0
„ June to September	...	3	3 0
„ September to December	...	0	12 0
		<hr/>	
	£8	18	0

This with £13 11s. 3d. for Anti-toxin, gives a total of £22 9s. 3d.

Each Diphtheria case at the Bucknall Hospital cost on an average for maintenance	...	...	£2	3	8
Contribution to the Common Fund	...	...	3	10	0
Medical attendance by the Board's Medical Officer	...	...	...	1	0 0
Conveyance to the Hospital	...	...	...	0	10 0
			<hr/>		
			£7	4	8

Therefore you will see what expense the town has been saved by this special fee. The best thanks of the community

are due to the medical gentlemen who have given these injections for such a low fee, and I firmly believe that if you would increase the fee, I would have even better results to record both from a health point of view, and financially.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 68 cases of Scarlet Fever with only 1 death, equal to a case rate of 1·47 per cent, compared with 3·6 per cent for 1903, showing how mild the cases were, and therefore proving the vigilance of the local medical gentlemen and the parents.

Typhoid Fever.

There were 73 cases of Typhoid in 44 houses. On visiting these cases I was at once struck with two facts, viz :- that the patient was nearly always nursed in the kitchen, and that the sanitary arrangements were mostly bad, as you will see from the analysis subjoined.

- 11 Privy Cesspools.
- 27 Hand-flush Pans.
- 1 Slop Water Closet.
- 4 Proper Water Closets.

I would urge you to press forward the addition of the Typhoid block at the Bucknall Hospital, as it is not fair to our people to be subjected to this risk of infection which has proved so disastrous in so many poor homes during 1904, owing to the fact that the patient has been nursed in the kitchen, and by that means other members of the family or neighbours have contracted the disease. We have done everything in our power to check the spread of the disease by instructing the people by word of mouth, and by handbills, and also by collecting the excreta regularly in special pails containing disinfectant, and after a satisfactory exposure to the action of this disinfectant, mixing with ashes and emptying into the destructor. All the bedding and houses have been thoroughly disinfected, and disinfectant has been supplied freely to each house during the attack. I am quite certain if we could have sent to hospital the first cases that occurred, we should not have had an epidemic at all.

Fortunately the epidemic was mild in character, and there were only 5 deaths, giving a case rate of 6·8 per cent, compared with 22·2 for 1903.

Small pox

The Borough has been quite free from this disease during 1904.

Diarrhœa.

As is generally the case, the 70 deaths from Diarrhœa were all under 5 years of age, 60 of them being under 1 year. I have previously alluded to this, under infantile mortality, but would again repeat my advice to energetically press forward the paving of back passages, and the abolition of privy cesspools, hand-flush pans, slop water closets, and all large ash-pits.

Phthisis.

The deaths from Phthisis keep fairly constant year by year, and are far too high. I am afraid very little can be done at present to cope with this disease, although we try our best with handbills and visits from the Lady Inspector, and when possible, disinfecting the house and bedding. Notification would be no use unless we had some means of isolating the cases, but I believe it will come in time.

Sewage Disposal.

You have ordered a census of the Closet accommodation in the Borough, and Mr. Carratt has furnished me with the following table.

	Cess-pools	Slop Water		Fresh Water			Hand flushed Pans.
		Duckets	Fowlers	Automatic Duckets	Syphon	W.C.	
Longton ...	1954	345	95	156	43	802	1345
Florence ...	647	454	6	81	19	465	829
Dresden ...	266	28	2	20		102	334
Total ...	2867	827	103	257	62	1362	2508

Mr. Carratt has been unable to obtain access to the premises of some thirteen manufactories and houses which were empty, so that the accommodation at these places is not recorded in the totals given.

The only fresh point to add to last year's report on this subject is that you have ordered all milk shops in the Borough to be provided with proper water closets.

I must again ask you to urge your landlord the Duke of Sutherland, to provide a fresh water supply to the Sewage Farm at Blurton.

I must also emphasize the importance of the re-sewering of Dresden, it is a matter I cannot too strongly urge upon you.

Cowsheds.

I am afraid I cannot report favourably, generally speaking, on the cow-sheds. Frequently I have found them dirty, over crowded, ill ventilated, and some of them badly constructed, and also the water supply in many cases not above suspicion. Where wells are the source of supply, I am having an analysis of the water taken. Next year I hope to report more favourably on this question.

Milk Shops and
Slaughter-
houses.

These are being well looked after.

Meat
Inspection.

There was one prosecution for exposing tuberculous pork for sale in a shop, and a fine of £5 and costs imposed.

Factories and
Workshops.

The Sanitary Inspector and Lady Sanitary Inspector have visited the factories and workshops in the Borough.

Bake-houses.

These have received careful attention.

On referring to the Vital Statistics you will find all the figures necessary to inform you of the diseases which have troubled the Borough in 1904.

Mr. Cook resigned his position as Sanitary Inspector in July, after seventeen years service, and I cannot let this occasion pass without testifying to the very able manner in which he assisted in saving the town from an epidemic of Small-pox in 1902-3. Loughton suffered least of all the local towns from this dreadful disease, and the very best thanks of the whole community are due to Mr. Cook for the very efficient way in which he dealt with the few cases we had, and by that means prevented the disease from spreading. His untiring energy from early morn till late at night, I can never forget, and hope it will never be forgotten by his fellow townsmen. The town lost a very good public servant when he retired.

In September you appointed Mr. Carratt, of Leeds, to the vacant post. He holds the certificate of the Sanitary Institute, and also the certificate for Meat Inspection, and obtained Honours in Hygiene. He is young, energetic, and exceedingly well up in his work, and in the short time he has been here, has done a great amount of work which will bear fruit in the coming year. I hope the town will be able to retain his services for some years to come.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would like to point out concisely how we have progressed during the past 12 months, and what work we have yet to do.

ADVANCES IN SANITATION IN 1904.

1. Appointment of a qualified Sanitary Inspector.
2. Fee allowed for Anti-toxin Injection.
3. Ordering the Milk Shops to be provided with proper Water Closets.
4. Census of Closet accommodation previous to negotiations with Staffordshire Potteries Water Works Co., re price of water for universal W.C.'s in the Borough.
5. Work on new Bacteria Beds at the Sewage Farm progressing.
6. Reduction of Infantile Mortality.

IMPROVEMENTS URGENTLY NEEDED.

1. Abolition of Privy Cesspools, Ducketts, and Fowlers, and all large Ash-pits ; the conversion of Hand Flush Pans into proper W.C.'s
2. Isolation of Typhoid cases.
3. Paving of back passages.
4. Re-sewering of Dresden.
5. Establishment of a Mortuary.
6. Sanitary Municipal Offices.
7. Proper water supply to Sewage Farm.

Thanking you for your courtesy and support,

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient servant,

J. W. DAWES,

Medical Officer of Health.

Vital Statistics for 1904.

Area and
Population

The area of the Borough is about 2,000 acres. The population continues to decrease, 35,293 estimated according to the number of inhabited houses, at the rate of 4.95 per house, according to the census return of 1901. The number of persons per acre is 17.6.

Messrs. Martin and Greaves have kindly furnished me with information showing that there are 7,785 houses in the Borough, 7,130 of which are inhabited, and 655 void. Of the inhabited houses, 4,160 are in the Old Borough and East Vale, a decrease of 15; 2,348 in Florence, a decrease of 43; and 622 in Dresden, a decrease of 21. The following table will show the steady decrease in the number of inhabited houses in the last three years :-

	No of Houses			Inhabited Houses			Void		
	1902	1903	1904	1902	1903	1904	1902	1903	1904
Old Borough and East Vale	4,601	4,605	4,601	4,239	4,175	4,160	362	430	441
Florence	2,497	2,499	2,501	2,420	2,391	2,348	77	108	153
Dresden	678	679	683	638	643	622	40	36	61
Total	7,776	7,783	7,785	7,297	7,209	7,130	479	574	655

and the following, the fluctuation in the population in the last ten years. The disparity between the population estimated according to the number of inhabited houses and the natural increase is accounted for by migration to other districts.

Year	Population according to the Number of Inhabited Houses			Natural Increase
1895	...	34,927	...	674
1896	...	35,077	...	542
1897	...	35,227	...	488
1898	...	35,377	...	436
1899	...	35,527	...	496
1900	...	35,677	...	415
1901 (census)	...	35,825	...	515
1902	...	36,120	...	605
1903	...	35,684	...	532
1904	...	35,293	...	608

Births

The total number of Births registered during the year was 1,367, 717 males and 650 females. The birth-rate is 38·7 per 1000 of the population.

Deaths

The Deaths numbered 759, of which 382 were males, and 377 females. 266 of the deaths were under one year, 111 between one and five years, 23 between five and fifteen, and 30 between fifteen and twenty-five, 209 between twenty-five and sixty-five, and 120 over sixty-five years.

The Death-rate is 21·5.

The above numbers and rates of deaths include those which occurred at the Stoke Union Workhouse, and the North Staffordshire Infirmary, in all 76, without counting these our death-rate is 19·2 per 1000 of the population.

Maximum and Minimum Birth-rates

The highest Birth-rate during the year was in the month of January 45·5, and the lowest in July, 29·2. In the 76 largest towns, the births registered were equal to an annual rate of 29·1, and in the whole of England and Wales, 27·9.

Maximum and Minimum Death-rates

The maximum Death-rate was reached in December, 26·5 per 1,000 of the population ; and the minimum in July, 10·5. In the 76 largest towns, the deaths registered correspond to an annual rate of 17·2 per 1,000 living, and 16·2 for the whole of England and Wales.

The Birth and Death Rates for the last ten years are affixed :-

Year		Birth-rate		Death-rate
1895	...	40·67	...	25·3
1896	...	37·9	...	23·3
1897	...	39·3	...	26·1
1898	...	39·3	...	26·1
1899	...	37·8	...	24·1
1900	...	38·8	...	27·2
1901	...	39·45	...	22·05
1902	...	39·3	...	22·5
1903	...	36·5	...	21·6
1904	...	38·7	...	21·5

Infantile
Mortality

The Infantile Mortality, measured by the proportion of deaths under one year to registered births, was equal to 191·4 per 1,000, compared with 160 per 1,000 for the 76 largest towns, 154 for the 142 smaller towns, and 146 for the whole of England and Wales. 377 or 49·6 per cent of the total deaths were under five years of age, 266 of these being under one year. Of the deaths under five years, 78 were caused by diseases of the Respiratory system, 70 by Diarrhœa, 36 Premature Birth, 23 Tubercular Diseases, 21 Enteritis, 11 Accident, 9 Diphtheria, 16 Whooping Cough, and a number of other infantile diseases. The following is a complete list of deaths in infants under one year.

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS
UNDER ONE YEAR.

				1902		1903		1904
Respiratory	...	...	...	50	...	49	...	41
Atrophy and Inanition	...	...	...	30	...	28	...	16
Convulsions	...	...	...	43	...	34	...	18
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	27	...	38	...	60
Marasmus	...	...	...	29	...	22	...	15
Premature Birth	...	...	...	23	...	14	...	36
No Breast Milk...	...	...	...	20	...	3	...	0
Stomach and Bowels	...	...	...	12	...	25	...	23
Dentition	...	...	...	12	...	10	...	2
Nervous System	...	...	...	11	...	5	...	3
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	7	...	0	...	8
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	4
Tubercular	...	...	...	3	...	23	...	15
Accidents	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	4
Membraneous Croup and Diphtheria	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	0	...	5	...	0
Heart diseases	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	3
All others	...	...	...	3	...	18	...	16
				278		281		266

In 1895 the Death-rate of Infants per 1,000 Births was 234			
1896	"	"	235
1897	"	"	253·5
1898	"	"	274·7
1899	"	"	242·8
1900	"	"	255·7
1901	"	"	225·1
1902	"	"	195·7
1903	"	"	215·1
1904	"	"	191·1

Average Age

The average age at death for the year is $25\frac{1}{2}$ years, but if we exclude infants under five years of age we have an average duration of life of 50 years. The average age of infants under five years is 1 year and 2 weeks.

Included in the total deaths are 76 residents belonging to Longton who died in the North Staffordshire Infirmary and the Stoke Union Workhouse.

Infectious Diseases

In compliance with the Infectious Disease (Compulsory Notification) Act passed in 1889 and adopted by the Borough in 1891, 283 cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year, as follows :-

Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup	...	...	107
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	...	...	73
Scarlet Fever	...	...	68
Erysipelas	...	...	35
			<hr/>
			283

The cost of notification was :-

			£	s.	d.
First Quarter	...	...	10	18	6
Second Quarter	...	...	7	10	0
Third Quarter	...	...	7	18	6
Fourth Quarter	...	...	6	4	0
			<hr/>		
			£32	11	0

Scarlet Fever

There were 68 cases of Scarlet Fever with 1 death.

Diphtheria

107 cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup caused 11 deaths, compared with 85 cases with 17 deaths in 1903, showing that the epidemic of 1904 was of a milder type. The case rates were respectively 20 and 10·3 per cent.

Erysipelas

There were 35 cases of Erysipelas, but no deaths.

Enteric Fever

There were 73 cases of Enteric or Typhoid Fever, and 5 deaths, the death-rate being 6·8 per 100 of the number of cases.

Diarrhoea and
Dysentery

Diarrhoea and Dysentery were very prevalent in the months of August and September, causing in all 70 deaths of infants under five years of age.

Zymotic
Diseases

The total number of fatal Zymotic Diseases during the year was 106 being 13·9 per cent of the total deaths, and 3 per 1,000 of the population. The following table will show the number of fatal Zymotic cases for the last ten years :-

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Scarlet Fever	9	2	1	2	25	14	10	5	3	1
Diphtheria & Mem- branous Croup...	6	22	105	104	13	13	4	22	17	11
Enteric Fever	17	6	6	15	11	14	12	6	8	5
Puerperal Fever	2	3	0	2	2	2	0	2	1	0
Erysipelas	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Pertussis	6	7	24	4	49	0	19	11	0	16
Diarrhoea	63	48	10	72	76	69	56	31	44	70
Measles	0	81	13	21	1	105	2	0	19	3
Influenza	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	0	4	0
	103	171	190	220	178	227	109	78	96	106

Joint Infectious
Diseases
Hospital,
Bucknall

54 cases of Infectious disease were sent to Bucknall, 34 being Diphtheria, and 20 Scarlet Fever. There were no deaths.

Respiratory
System

Diseases of the Respiratory system proved fatal in 211 cases. The death-rate therefrom is 5·9 per 1,000 of the population. Taking Phthisis alone, the death-rate is 1·5 per 1,000 living. The number of deaths from Respiratory Diseases does not vary much from year to year.

		1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Bronchitis	}										
Pneumonia											
Broncho-pneumonia		166	155	140	169	157	159	176	192	138	138
Pleurisy											
Phthisis	...	74	34	42	35	45	52	54	56	52	54
Asthma	...	20	12	11	11	8	10	5	7	10	5
Laryngitis	...	2	2	5	0	3	1	0	3	12	13
Croup	...	0	0	6	1	0	1	1	1	3	1
		262	203	204	216	213	223	236	259	215	211

There were 2 deaths from Lead Poisoning.

There were 2 Suicides, 20 Accidental Deaths and 36 Inquests.



REPORT

OF

Inspector of Nuisances.



*TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
BOROUGH OF LONGTON.*

SIR,

I beg to present you herewith, a report of the work done since taking up my appointment as Inspector of Nuisances, on October 10th, 1904. This will account for the somewhat incomplete condition of the figures for the whole year, as I have not been able to obtain sufficiently reliable information from the books in the office, to give returns of much of the work done previous to this date.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

As the record of applications for removal of refuse previous to October 10th were not to be found, these figures refer to the period following and are :-

Longton 167. Florence 62. Dresden 19.

ASHES REMOVED DURING THE YEAR.

LONGTON.—6285-tons, 14-cwts, being a decrease of 335-tons, 12-cwts. against the previous year.

FLORENCE.—2990-tons, 9-cwts, being a decrease of 6-tons, 6-cwts. against the previous year.

DRESDEN.—944-tons, 8-cwts. being an increase of 84-tons, 19-cwts. against the previous year.

NIGHTSOIL REMOVED.

LONGTON.—3260 tubs, being a decrease of 361 tubs, against the previous year.

FLORENCE.—1054 tubs, being an increase of 128 tubs, against the previous year.

DRESDEN.—525 tubs, being a decrease of 2 tubs, against the previous year.

Some 304 $\frac{1}{2}$ loads of manure, and 552-tons, 14-cwts. of mortar were disposed of during the year, the former being an increase of 37 loads, and the latter a decrease of 304-tons, 12-cwts. against the previous year.

There have been 1037 whitewash brushes lent out during the year, and 30 loads of lime used.

From October 10th to December 31st, 100 notices have been served covering the following nuisances.

		Notices	Defects
Houses without water supply	...	2	2
Over-crowding	...	2	2
Defects in Water-closet apparatus	...	16	20
Water-closets provided in place of cesspools	...	1	1
Flushing cisterns provided to closet pans	...	1	1
Cesspools repaired	...	1	5
Ash-bins provided	...	1	5
Structural defects	...	16	22
Stopped and defective drains	...	36	66
Defective paving	...	13	13
Workshops and Bakehouses	...	11	15
		<hr/> 100	<hr/> 152

Special tests were made of 13 drains alleged to be defective, and 18 faults were revealed; 12 drains undergoing alteration or repair were the cause of 18 special tests being made to ascertain that the work was satisfactory.

Several complaints have been made respecting factories in the town by H M. Inspector, and these have been carefully investigated and action taken where necessary.

We have some 52 milk purveyors and farms on our Register, and I have visited some 29 cow-sheds. I am pleased to report with reference to these latter, that one of them is now disused, as, owing to its construction I pointed out its utter unsuitability for the purpose. It was neither drained, properly paved, lighted, or ventilated. I have previously reported on the cow-sheds of the Borough, and hope to be able to speak more favourably of them on a future occasion than I was able to do in the report referred to.

I have inspected some 23 private slaughter-houses, but only 21 of these are in use at the present time. Generally speaking more care seems to be necessary in the conduct of these places to prevent nuisance from accumulations, &c. I regret to have to place on record that proceedings were necessary in one case for exposing unwholesome pork for sale, the offender being fined £5 and costs.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

E. Carratt.

Lady Sanitary Inspector's Report.

*TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
J. W. DAWES, M.B., C.M.*

DEAR SIR,

I have the honour of submitting to you the report of my work accomplished from January 4th. to December 23rd, 1904.

In the course of the year I have paid 3,099 visits to houses, 2,017 of these are return visits to houses where unhealthy and dirty conditions prevailed, or where the children were neglected.

1,375 written or personal notices were issued, owing to the condition of the houses and out-buildings.

53 letters have been written to, and several personal interviews held with agents and owners of property in the Borough, regarding the condition of walls and ceilings of houses visited.

198 nuisances regarding defective premises and sanitary conveniences requiring attention, have been reported to the Inspector of Nuisances.

29 cases of over-crowding have been removed, and the defaulters traced and visited in most cases, one family has been moved four times.

29 visits have been paid to the schools in the Borough, and this has proved one of the most helpful sources of information regarding the welfare of the children, the teachers

without exception welcomed my visits and gave me their assistance willingly, names and addresses of 146 scholars were supplied to me on request, 449 visits have been paid to the homes of these children, many cases of unclean heads and skin diseases were found, advice was given how to treat the above, and very satisfactory have been the results.

My visits to the schools have had a gratifying influence for the better on the cleanliness and clothing of the children.

Some 20 cases of flagrant neglect of children have been reported to the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, and 8 days during the year have been spent visiting these in his company.

The mothers of 73 children who have died from Diarrhoea and Zymotic Enteritis have been visited, a thorough inspection of the houses made from basement to attic, all the rooms measured, and the distance of the house from the ashpit and closets, with full particulars regarding the construction of the two latter, special attention was paid to the nursing, feeding and cleanliness, and the work and food of the mother, and the sanitary state of the surroundings, a model feeding bottle was shown to mothers unable to nurse their children, and its advantages explained. Leaflets were given with advice on the care and feeding of children; and others with instructions on the complaints common to children. Chemists have been requested to recommend the boat-shaped bottle to purchasers.

I have visited 63 workshops and workrooms, 59 were re-visited, making a total of 122 visits to workplaces.

49 nuisances were found, and 19 preliminary notices served to abate the same, these, without exception, have been complied with, they were principally for the lack of cleanliness of walls, floors and ceilings, or the dirty condition of the w.c. pans: 3 were for the lack of sufficient ventilation, 1 insufficient lighting, and 5 for insufficient or improper heating stoves.

The new departure in my work in visiting the births, I hope will be a great factor in reducing the Infantile Mortality, as I shall be able to influence the mothers in most cases from the first in the right direction on the care and feeding of children, and be able to exercise more vigilance over the negligent and careless. I have at the present time several children under my observation, whom I had reason to suspect were being improperly cared for.

From the increasing number of complaints received concerning dirty houses and neglected children, I have reason to think that my work is becoming better known, understood, and appreciated, and taken advantage of, especially amongst the Head-Mistresses of the Elementary Schools.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

Ada A. Harrison.



TABLE 1. URBAN DISTRICT OF LONGTON.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT during 1904 and previous Years.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.			Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.		Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.		NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.
		Number	Rate	Under 1 Year of Age	At all Ages.	Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.					
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1894	34,777	1,411	40.5	337	238.8	760	21.8				
1895	34,927	1,457	41.7	341	234	883	25.3				
1896	35,077	1,361	38.8	320	235	819	23.3				
1897	35,277	1,408	39.9	357	253.5	920	26.1				
1898	35,377	1,412	39.9	388	274.7	926	26.1				
1899	35,527	1,355	38.1	333	242.9	859	24.1				
1900	35,677	1,392	39.0	356	255.7	971	27.2				
1901	35,825	1,306	36.4	294	225.1	751	20.9				
1902	35,684	1,420	39.3	278	197.7	757	20.9	14	60	815	22.5
1903	35,684	1,306	36.5	281	215.1	721	20.2	8	60	774	21.6
Averages for Years 1894-1903.	35,348	1,382	39.0	328	237.2	836	23.5				
1904	35,293	1,367	38.7	259	191	686	19.2	13	76	759	21.5
Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) . . .				2000		Total population at all ages . . .		35,825		1061	
						Number of inhabited houses . . .		7,297		143	
						Average number of persons per house . . .		4.95		7.47	

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.

Longton Cottage Hospital

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.

Union Workhouse, Stoke-on-Trent.
North Staffordshire Infirmary.

Joint Infections Disease Hospital,
Bucknall.

TABLE III

URBAN DISTRICT OF LONGTON.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1904.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases Notified in Whole District.							No. of cases removed to Hospital
	At all Ages	Under 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	5 to 15 Years	15 to 25 Years	25 to 65 Years	65 years and upwards	
Diphtheria ...	100	2	26	43	18	11		34
Membranous Croup ...	7		5	2				24
Erysipelas ...	35	1		5	6	20	3	
Scarlet Fever ...	68		27	35	3	3		20
Enteric Fever ...	73	1	7	35	15	14	1	
Totals ...	283	4	65	120	42	48	4	54

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces & Homework.

1.—Inspection.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	14	5	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	156	43	
Workplaces ...	31		
Homeworkers' Premises ...			
Total ...	201	48	

2.—Defects found.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :-</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	55	18		
Want of Ventilation ...	2			
Other nuisances ...	15	5		
Sanitary accommodations } insufficient ... } unsuitable or defective ... } not separate for sexes ...	2			
	2			
	2			
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :-</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouses ...	1	1 discontinued		
Total ...	79	24		

3.—Other Matters.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :-	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5)	3
Other ...	3
	4
Workshops on the Register (S.131) at the end of 1904 ...	64
Workshop Bakehouses ...	30
Total number of workshops on Register ...	94

NOTE.—This table includes the work of one Lady Inspector for 12 months, and the work of the Inspector of Nuisances from October 10th only.

TABLE IV.

URBAN DISTRICT OF LONGTON.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year, 1904.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages						Deaths in Public Institutions
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards
Measles ...	3	3					
Scarlet Fever ...	1			1			
Whooping Cough ...	16	8					
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	11	2		2			
Croup ...	1	1					
Enteric Fever ...	5	1		1	2		1
Diarrhoea ...	70	60	10				
Enteritis ...	23	16	5			2	
Other septic diseases ...	1					1	
Phthisis ...	54			3	9	41	1
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	31	15	8	2	2	3	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	28				1	19	8
Bronchitis ...	81	20	10	2		32	17
Pneumonia... ..	28	8	8	1	5	4	2
Pleurisy ...	1						1
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	48	13	18	5	2	7	3
Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver }	9					8	1
Venereal Diseases ...	6	5					1
Premature Birth ...	36	36					
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ...	3					3	
Heart Disease ...	69	2	1	1	2	39	24
Accidents ...	20	4	7	1	2	5	1
Suicides ...	2				1	1	2
Lead Poisoning ...	2					2	
Debility and Inanition ...	24	22	2				
All other causes ...	186	54	23	4	4	42	59
All causes ...	759	266	111	23	30	209	120
							13

TABLE V.

Urban Sanitary District of Longton.

Summary of Sanitary Work done in the Inspector of Nuisances' Department during the year 1904.

		Inspection made after notice	Notified by Authority	Nuisances after Notice
Dwelling-Houses and Schools	Foul Conditions	89	77	70
	Structural Defects	10	10	4
	Overcrowding	2	2	2
	Unfit for Habitation	...	...	...
Lodging-houses	...	...	...	...
Dairies and Milkshops	...	52	2	2
Cowsheds	...	45	...	...
Bakehouses	...	31	16	12
Slaughter-houses	...	30	2	2
Canal Boats	...	...	...	...
Ash-pits and Privies	...	51	11	10
Deposits of Refuse and Manure...	...	...	...	...
Water Closets	...	73	60	54
House Drainage	Defective Traps	2	2	2
	No Disconnection	2	2	2
	Other Faults	29	29	28
Water Supply	...	2	2	2
Pigsties	...	4	...	...
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	...	23	23	15
Totals		451	178	205
Precautions against Infectious Disease.				
Seizures of unwholesome Food	...	...	...	...
Samples of Food taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...
" " found Adulterated	...	...	...	...
Samples of Water taken for Analysis...	...	...	...	...
" " condemned as unfit for use	...	...	...	...
Precautions against Infectious Disease.				
Lots of Infected Bedding Disinfected or Destroyed	...	...	...	60
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	...	...	...	56
Schools	" "	...	...	...
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...
Convictions	" "	...	...	...
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or things	...	...	...	...
Convictions	" "	...	...	...

(Signed),

E. CARRATT,

Inspector of Nuisances.

March, 1905.

Note.—This table only includes work done from October 10th to December 31st, 1904.

